

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL PUBLIC HEARING OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ADVISORY COUNCIL**

DATE: NOVEMBER 30, 2009

The public hearing commenced at 7:30 P.M. in the Board Auditorium of the Government Center. A remote public hearing testimony site was established in room 221A (Woodlawn) of the South County Center, with communications between sites established through a two-way audio and visual communication hookup via Fairfax County Cable Channel 16.

There were 11 speakers, five of whom provided written testimony either during or after the public hearing. The speakers were:

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Gilbert Morrison (Government Center) | 7. Catherine Voorhees (So. County) |
| 2. David Kyle (South County) | 8. Roger Diedrich (Govt. Center) |
| 3. Chip and Austin Dain (Government Center) | 9. Glenda Booth (South County) |
| 4. Judy Dain (Government Center) | 10. Brian Morrissey (Govt. Center) |
| 5. Rodney Loges (South County) | 11. Ross Shearer (Govt. Center) |
| 6. Claudia Thompson-Diehl (Government Center) | |

Four others provided written testimony but were not present at the public hearing:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A. Marty Schirmacher | B. Mark Sajbel |
| C. Kathi McNeil | D. Flint Webb |

Unless otherwise noted, participants presented testimony as individuals rather than on behalf of groups.

1. Gilbert Morrison, Lake Beverly Forest Civic Association

Mr. Morrison raised concerns about visual pollution, including debris from auto accidents, flares, campaign signs, mowed grass in medians and along curbs, grass growing over curbs, crushed curbs, signs on poles and stuck in the ground, shopping carts, debris from trucks, trash thrown from vehicles, construction debris from road work, spilled cans of paint and drywall compound, and cigarette butts. Mr. Foster expressed appreciation to Mr. Morrison for his comments, noting that there had been some attention given to these issues by EQAC.

2. David Kyle, Mason Neck Civic Association

Mr. Kyle raised concerns about noise from I-95 and Richmond Highway near the bridge over the Occoquan River, particularly as heard in the area along Old Colchester Road. He indicated that there had been a vast change in noise impacts,

especially with the recent widening of I-95. He requested that a noise study be performed by VDOT to see if improvements can be made.

3. Chip and Austin Dain

Chip and Austin Dain, both students at Woodson High School, had, in advance of the public hearing, provided EQAC a copy of a brochure that they had prepared regarding recycling of compact fluorescent lights, rechargeable batteries and packing materials. A copy of the brochure is attached to this summary. At the public hearing, they raised concerns about perceptions of hazardous materials, particularly compact fluorescent lights, expressing their view that most people don't know how to dispose of these properly. They recommended that there be an educational effort in this regard and that recycling opportunities for compact fluorescent lights and rechargeable batteries be expanded. Chairman Koch noted her recent presentation to the Board of Supervisors of the Annual Report on the Environment and the high level of interest expressed among board members in regard to recycling issues. Several EQAC members commended Chip and Austin for their efforts.

4. Judy Dain

Ms. Dain spoke briefly to the issue of bicycle lanes on county roads. She expressed her view that it is too dangerous to commute by bicycle in Fairfax County, particularly because of the steep gutters/fall-offs that characterize many of its roads. She stressed a need for the Comprehensive Plan to add bicycle lanes to roads, especially near Metro stations, parks and business parks. She acknowledged cost issues but stressed the benefits of bicycle commuting. Mr. Lamb recommended that Ms. Dain review the county's comprehensive map of bicycle facilities and get involved with biking groups. He noted the difficulty in getting land donations through proffers. There was additional discussion regarding the benefits and costs of bicycle lanes.

5. Rodney Loges, Harborview Civic Association

Mr. Loges thanked EQAC for providing the remote testimony opportunity at the South County Center. He raised concerns about noise impacts in the area of Old Colchester Road, noting traffic increases on I-95 and Richmond Highway and implications of BRAC changes. He asked if a study could be performed to find out where sound walls can be built.

Mr. Loges also raised concerns about runoff along Giles Run just upstream of Massey Creek. He stated that the creek is filling in with rock and debris, the entry road to his community is often under water, and it's rapidly getting worse. He asked if a study could be performed regarding the causes and solutions of the sedimentation problem.

Chairman Koch suggested that Mr. Loges contact the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District regarding the sedimentation/flooding issue. She also suggested that he report to the county any suspected erosion and sediment control violations. Mr. Crandall reiterated this suggestion. Ms. Gagnon noted that the Mount Vernon District Supervisor's office should be informed of his concerns. Dr. Zaragoza echoed Mr. Loges' drainage concerns; in regard to the noise issue, he suggested that EQAC could check with the Virginia Department of Transportation to find out what testing procedures may be possible.

6. Claudia Thompson-Diehl, Reston Association

Ms. Thompson-Diehl read from a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached. Her testimony focused on her opposition to potential cuts in the budget of the Fairfax County Park Authority, with particular concerns about possible cuts to environmental/nature center programs and forestry staffing. Mr. McLaren expressed his view that there was not appropriate balance within the Park Authority in regard to active recreation and resource protection. Mr. Crandall expressed concern about possible cuts to the invasive species management efforts of the Park Authority. Chairman Koch noted that EQAC would be receiving a briefing on the Park Authority budget at its January 13 meeting and asked that Ms. Thompson-Diehl be invited to that briefing.

7. Catherine Voorhees

Ms. Voorhees raised concerns about intensive development in the Hollin Hall neighborhood, particularly the construction of large houses on small lots. She noted that waivers of stormwater management best management practice requirements are being granted for these developments and expressed her view that these waivers are inappropriate. She raised concerns about impacts of the new development on erosion of drainage ditches and streams, and resulting sedimentation. She displayed a map identifying the locations of parcels that had, until recently, been characterized by one house on two lots but that have recently been developed with one house on each of the smaller lots. She provided this map to staff; the map is in the public hearing file and is available for review upon request.

Ms. Voorhees questioned how the county could allow for the doubling of density without any BMP controls. She noted that she had raised this concern to the Director of Land Development Services, who replied that exceptions of BMP requirements can be provided to the minimum extent needed to afford relief. She noted that she had recently brought this issue to the attention of the Division of Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Subsequent to the public hearing, Ms. Voorhees copied EQC on e-mails she sent to DPWES-LDS staff in regard to this issue, along with related documents. She also sent an e-mail in regard to this matter directly to EQAC. The e-mail to EQAC is

attached to this summary; the other materials are in the public hearing file and are available for review upon request.

8. Roger Diedrich

Mr. Diedrich read from a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached. His written testimony references several attachments; these attachments are not included with his written statement as an attachment to this summary; however, they are included in the public hearing file and are available for review upon request.

Mr. Diedrich's comments focused on the Cool Counties Climate Stabilization Declaration and county efforts in support of this declaration. He referenced a September 21, 2009 presentation from staff to the Board of Supervisors' Environmental Committee and expressed concerns about staff's representation of greenhouse gas emissions reductions from the Fairfax Connector bus system and from waste management practices (in that neither were reflective of reductions from 2007 levels). He questioned EQAC acceptance of the staff figures and expressed concern that the board may not have a clear picture on this issue.

He asked EQAC to be specific in its requests to the Board of Supervisors in regard to Cool Counties-related efforts, stating his view that it would be possible and helpful to have a rough estimate of county emissions (in advance of the formal inventory) to provide a proper context for discussions of reductions.

Mr. Diedrich also expressed concerns about the recently-adopted county energy policy, criticizing a lack of community input and what he described as a very undesirable result. Ms. Burchfiel asked for elaboration on his concerns regarding the energy policy. Mr. Diedrich referred Ms. Burchfiel to a letter from the Sierra Club describing problems with the policy, noting that it doesn't tie into the climate change initiative. Chairman Koch asked for a copy of the Sierra Club letter. Mr. Diedrich asked if anyone on EQAC had reviewed the policy.

9. Glenda Booth, Audubon Society of Northern Virginia; Friends of Dyke Marsh

Ms. Booth thanked EQAC for the remote testimony opportunity at the South County Center. She identified a broad suite of issues of concern and followed her testimony with written comments summarizing these issues. Her written comments are attached to this summary. She identified the overall context of her review of the EQAC report as focusing on: unhealthy streams; unhealthy air; wetland losses; sprawl; limited natural areas remaining; and an unhealthy Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

She provided an overview of several issues of concern per her review of the Annual Report on the Environment:

- She commended EQAC for including information about the Wetlands Board but felt that two important initiatives have been omitted: The Wetlands Board's living shorelines policy and mitigation policy.
- She commended EQAC for discussing climate change and recommended the following: reduced energy use; cessation of building along the shoreline; shifting of transportation funding to more of a public transit focus; and reduced sprawl.
- She noted the county's tree canopy coverage goal of 45% by 2037. She asked if this could be increased to 50% to align with the American Forests recommendation of 50% tree cover in suburban areas. She also asked if the Tree Conservation Ordinance could be strengthened. She expressed her view that there is a need for better protection of tree save areas during construction, and she also raised concerns about soil compaction around trees. She recommended better fencing around tree save areas, more natural landscaping and a cessation to "volcano mulching" of trees.
- In regard to air quality, she raised concerns about the possible loss of the Mount Vernon monitoring station.
- She raised concerns about increasing traffic along Richmond Highway relating to BRAC, and she noted that there are opportunities to revitalize the corridor with mixed use, sustainable, transit oriented development.
- In regard to trash and recycling, she referenced data from the Alice Ferguson Foundation and expressed concern about the need for more trash cans and better recycling opportunities in the schools. She thanked EQAC for highlighting the cigarette butt issue and recommended exploration of San Francisco's approach to the issue—a tax designated to cover cigarette litter removal. She recommended strengthened enforcement of the anti-littering ordinance.
- She stressed the need for better education regarding invasive species.
- She expressed concerns regarding the balance between natural resources and active recreation in county parks. She supported restoration of degraded areas, natural landscaping in parks and evaluations of natural resources of county and school land before selling or transferring it.
- In regard to stormwater runoff, she stressed the need for smaller parking lots and controls on infill development. She raised concerns that watershed plans are not being considered during the zoning process and that VDOT hasn't been a player in the development of these plans.
- She suggested that grass not be planted in order to deter increasing geese populations.
- She raised concerns about bird mortality resulting from height and illumination of communications towers. She suggested that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service be consulted when making permitting decisions. She also recommended that a number of guidelines on the placement of towers

be considered, and that environmental impact statements be prepared for each permit applicant for towers.

- o In regard to county revenues, she expressed her view that, if we need enabling legislation, we should pursue it. She expressed support for: polluter pay mechanisms; charges to developers for tree loss; a gas tax; congestion pricing; and water fees to encourage conservation.

Mr. McLaren asked for guidance on the timing of the Wetlands Board initiatives and indicated that he'd follow up on these.

Mr. McLaren asked if there were specific zoning cases Ms. Booth could identify in regard to her concern about a lack of consideration of watershed plan recommendations. She noted that there were several in the Mount Vernon District but did not have details.

Mr. Weisman noted EQAC's concern about air quality monitoring stations; he indicated that the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality was anticipated to issue a report on this matter in the spring. Dr. Zaragoza noted that DEQ was likely to keep the Mount Vernon monitor, as it has the highest ozone levels of the monitors in the county. He also supported Ms. Booth's comments regarding BRAC.

Chairman Koch noted that EQAC's top recommendation regarding stormwater management was an increase in the Service District fee to 1.5 cents.

10. Brian Morrissey

Mr. Morrissey noted his recent review of the report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and characterized the report as an eye-opener. He stated that he wanted to review EQAC's report in order to become better versed in what we're doing in regard to climate change and opportunities for coordination. He stressed a need for public education and awareness on this issue. He noted a recent town hall meeting relating to this matter. He also noted that our sister city in Germany had lowered its greenhouse gas emissions to 1992 levels. He questioned how we're doing in comparison and asked if we could have a parallel plan.

Chairman Koch referenced efforts under way in Stuttgart, Germany and by the Northern Virginia Regional Commission. She asked if Mr. Morrissey had any specific recommendations relating to education.

11. Ross Shearer

Mr. Shearer read from a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached. His presentation focused on three matters: Cool Counties-related efforts, the recently adopted county energy policy, and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Coordinating Committee.

In regard to Cool Counties-related efforts, he stressed a need for an inventory of operational greenhouse gas emissions. He expressed his view that a baseline level of greenhouse gas emissions is needed to serve as a starting point for planning. He also called for a strategic plan for operational reductions of greenhouse gases.

With respect to the energy policy, he criticized a lack of consideration of climate change or pelagic acidification. He also expressed concern about the concept of incorporation of cost-benefit analyses in the promotion of energy conservation. Finally, he expressed concern that no public comment was sought on the policy prior to its adoption.

In regard to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Coordinating Committee, he stressed: a need for the committee to address greenhouse gases other than CO₂ released from fossil fuel consumption; a need for community outreach; and a need for outreach to the business community.

Closing

Chairman Koch thanked everyone for coming out and participating.

Written Testimony

Four people submitted written testimony after the public hearing. Each piece of testimony is attached to this summary. The people who provided this testimony, and a summary of the issues they addressed, are as follows:

A. Marty Schirmacher, South County Federation member

- Concerns about illegal signs and the need to enforce the law.

B. Mark Sajbel, Member, Board of Directors, Newberry Station Homeowners Association

- Concerns about limited opportunities for recycling of computers—why not provide drop-offs at the I-95 landfill and I-66 transfer station?
- Criticism of the county for replacing buses with diesel-fueled buses rather than hybrid or electric vehicles.
- Criticism of the county for allowing developers to strip development sites of trees.
- Criticism of the county and Dominion for not giving rebate incentives to homeowners for renewable or energy-saving technologies.
- Overall criticism of the county for insufficient investment in environmental initiatives.

C. Kathi McNeil

- Concerns about potential implications of FY 2011 budget cuts on natural resources—in particular, she's concerned about possible cuts to the Resource Management Division of the Fairfax County Park Authority.

D. Flint Webb

- Several specific comments and recommendations to EQAC in reference to the Air Quality chapter of EQAC's Annual Report on the Environment.

Environmental Quality Advisory Council

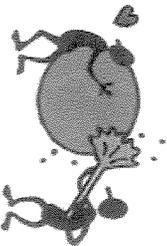
Annual Public Hearing—November 30, 2009

**Written testimony and materials referenced in the
public hearing summary**

Recycling Facts

- CDLs (Condensed Fluorescent Light bulbs) are becoming more and more popular. They are highly efficient and conserve energy, but they contain mercury and should not be thrown away. Mercury can pollute soil and ground water and is poisonous. Curbside Recycling Companies do not currently pickup CDLs. For more info, go to <http://www.epa.gov/mercury/spills/index.htm#fluorescent>
- People are using more and more batteries. Dry Cell Batteries contain heavy metals including lead, mercury, cadmium and nickel. Batteries are harmful to the environment if not disposed of properly. Button batteries (like in watches) and lithium/lithium ion batteries (camera's, calculators, etc.) and Rechargeable Nickel-Cadmium batteries are recyclable, but do not yet have curbside pickup. For more information go to <http://www.ehso.com/eshome/batteries.php#Hazards>
- Packing Materials such as Styrofoam peanuts, bubble wrap and air pillow packs do not breakdown readily in the land fill. There are many local businesses that would be happy to take your used packing material as long as it is CLEAN. Curbside Recycling providers do not currently pick up most packing materials. The cardboard box and inserts can be recycled curbside with your newspapers, but peanuts cannot.

BRING YOUR CDLS, RECYCLABLE BATTERIES, AND CLEAN PACKING MATERIALS TO US AND WE WILL PROPERLY DISPOSE OF THEM. HALF-WAY DOWN OUR DRIVEWAY, YOU WILL SEE 3 MARKED BINS TO DEPOSIT YOUR ITEMS. WE WILL TAKE THE ITEMS TO THE PROPER FACILITY FOR RECYCLING! WE DO ASK THAT IF YOU ARE ABLE TO LEAVE A SMALL DONATION TO HELP DEFRAY OUR DRIVING COSTS, IT WOULD BE MUCH APPRECIATED!



Austin & Chip Dahn

Environmentally

Active

3775 Morningside Dr.

Fairfax, VA 22031

Cell: 703-472-2464 or 703-340-7901

Email: adyanks@gmail.com

or

chipddd@gmail.com

ARE YOU UNWITTINGLY POLLUTING?



RESIDENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE INCLUDES FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS!



ARE YOU UNWITTINGLY POLLUTING?

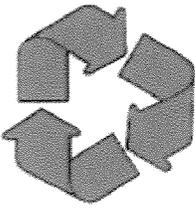
New! Free Service

- Pine Ridge Neighborhood collection service for non-curbside recycling items:
- CFL (Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs) residential only
- Recyclable batteries
- Packing materials (clean peanuts, bubble wrap and air packs)

Facilitating a Cleaner Earth

Chip & Austin Dahn
Email: adyanks@gmail.com or
chipddd@gmail.com

Environmental Facts



- ◆ One teaspoon of the mercury that is found in new light bulbs can contaminate a 20 acre lake forever
- ◆ Throwing away one fluorescent light bulb could pollute up to 600 gallons of water with toxic mercury
- ◆ Each year an estimated 600,000 million fluorescent lamps are thrown away in landfill amounting to 30,000 pounds of mercury waste.
- ◆ 1 in 6 kids born in America each year have been exposed to mercury levels so high that they are at risk for learning disabilities, motor skill impairment and short term memory loss.

Source: www.lightbulbrecycling.com/mercury_pollution.html

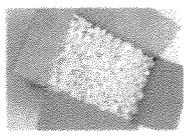


What We Will Recycle For You

- ◆ CFL Light bulbs
- ◆ Rechargeable batteries
- ◆ Single use batteries



We will also be collecting clean bubble wrap, air pillows and Styrofoam peanuts. They are an easily reused product that very often get thrown away. If you have these please bring it in a clear plastic bag to my house and we will give it to area businesses.

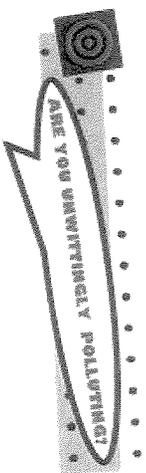


The Fairfax County website has detailed information on other items that should be recycled and taken to its facilities. They also have a calendar of collection events.

www.fairfaxcounty.gov/living/recycling/
and
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dpwes/recycling/calendar.htm

Hazardous Waste Recycling Centers

- ◆ **HHW site at I-66 Transfer Station Complex**
4618 West Ox Road, Fairfax, VA 22030
Thursday - Friday: 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Saturday: 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Sunday: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- ◆ **HHW Site at I-95 Landfill Complex**
9850 Furnace Road, Lorton, VA 22079
Thursday - Friday: 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Saturday: 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Sunday: Closed
- ◆ CFLs can also be taken to any Home Depot returns desk.



Drop off and place items in marked bins at:
3513 Morningside Dr.
Fairfax, VA 22031

Cell: 703-472-2464 ext1
Email: adhyankes@gmail.com
or
Cell: 703-340-7901
Email: chpdsf@gmail.com



Kaplan, Noel

From: cmvoorhees@cox.net
Sent: Wednesday, December 02, 2009 12:52 PM
To: Environmental Quality Advisory Council
Subject: Chesapeake Bay Preservation Study that I mentioned on Monday's hearing

To the members of the EQAC board:

Since Monday's testimony, I have sent you my e-mail response to Mr. James Patteson. I also spoke with John Friedman, as Mr. Moore of CBLAB in Richmond recommended. Mr. Friedman was told that the "legal subdivision lots" are buildable. He had no knowledge as to who told him. I explained that the BZA's motion stated that "I think the subdivision lots are buildable", but the BZA's motion was clear that all of the zoning regulations for an R-3 district (zoned 3 houses per acre) were to be met if anyone was going to build a house on the lots. Thus, DPWES misunderstood what the BZA's motion held.

When I asked how 2 waivers of Best Management Practices could be issued for one Parcel ID with the criterion being the "minimum necessary for relief". He side stepped that issue and indicated that I was mixing Federal law with the Commonwealth of Va. law and the law that Fairfax County adopted. Odd statement considering Mr. Patteson himself stated that the criterion was the "minimum necessary for relief". I offered that one is logically the minimum of 2 and 1. And then congratulated him on his proficiency in the new math Fairfax County had adopted. He chuckled.

Tonight, I hope to speak with Betsy Martin (formerly of the Little Hunting Creek Watershed task force) at our Environment and Recreation meeting. Our neighborhood is in the Little Hunting Creek Watershed and my neighbors have all chuckled about the signs that we see -- You are entering the Little Hunting Creek Watershed, a protected area. The big question is how or what do the signs protect? I hope Betsy has an answer to Mr. McLauren's question. In 2006, I spoke with Paul Phelps (another member of the Little Hunting Creek Watershed steering committee) and he indicated that while the LHC Watershed was adopted by the BOS, there was no teeth to protect the watershed.

In the meantime, here is the study that I referred to during my testimony. Question 6 in the Site Plan and Plat Consistency Review Checklist should be answered NO. Based on our experience, it is not the performance criteria that determines the buildable lot, but whether a lot was recorded prior to the adoption of the CBPO. The criteria is irrelevant if the lot was recorded prior to the enactment of the CBPO. If the subdivision lot exists, then a house must be on the subdivision lot. This is a problem because the FC Zoning Ordinance definition of the word "LOT" is the parcel of land designated for the purposes of a building permit (there are other types of government actions). However, such parcel shall be deemed a lot even though its boundaries coincide with pots or parcels on any map of record. No court decision addressed the zoning definition of the word lot.

In the Mount Vernon Magisterial District there are hundreds of homes built on one, two or three platted lots. Some homes are zoned two houses per acre (R-2), but Fairfax County ignores the zoning law and permits a house to be build on a "vacant lot". The "vacant lot" was actually a side yard of a house on Bolling Rd (zoned R-2 and just behind St. Lukes Church on Fort Hunt Road) and it included a drain so that stormwater from all the neighboring houses could reach the creek which is now under a boulevard on Lafayette Drive. When I moved in to Washington Road, a creek and trees existed on Lafayette Drive.

The house on Bolling was occupied by a person who complained when Fairfax County government put a LHC sign on the drain in their backyard. In my opinion, the house never should have been built on land reserved for stormwater flow. When I called the 800 number listed in the web site below, the person who answered the phone did not know anything about the study. She told me to speak with Mr. Moore, who previously acknowledged not knowing anything about the study. Is the study being conducted? Mr. Friedman told me that Fairfax County enforces the CBPO and they tell state agencies what is being done. Thus, if the County states that 2 is the minimum of 2 and 1, it appears that a new math has been established.

Again, I encourage your Board to weigh in on the questions asked in these studies. When I receive information about the LCH Watershed, I will add remarks concerning the diagram that I provided to Noel Kaplan along with other documentation that I obtained through a Freedom of Information Act Request.

Thank you for your assistance.

Catherine M. Voorhees
8029 Washington Road
Alexandria, Va. 22308

703-765-7551

CHESAPEAKE BAY LOCAL ASSISTANCE Phase III

Phase III of local government implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act requires the 84 Tidewater local governments to review local land development ordinances, and revise them if necessary, in order to ensure these ordinances adequately address the protection of the quality of state waters. An important element of Phase III is the requirement for local ordinances to have specific standards to ensure that development in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas minimizes land disturbance, preserves indigenous vegetation, and minimizes impervious cover, as well as six specific requirements for approved plats and development plans. Phase III will also involve the identification and resolution of obstacles and conflicts to achieving the water quality goals of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act within local programs and ordinances.

On June 15, 2009, the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board approved a Phase III review approach that will assess the extent to which Bay Act localities are in compliance with these requirements. To assist local governments in reviewing local ordinances, the Board has developed two checklists. The Plan and Plat Consistency Review Checklist will determine if a locality has addressed the six plan and plat provisions that must be contained in local ordinances, as they are specifically required by the Regulations. The Checklist for Advisory Review of Local Ordinances will determine if there are adequate provisions to address the three performance criteria and contains numerous examples of requirements that may be contained within a locality's land development ordinances.

Over the next eighteen months, DCR staff will work with local government staff to evaluate local ordinances and processes to determine the extent to which specific provisions exist to enable the locality to implement the requirements of the Regulations described above. Based on this review, localities may choose to modify ordinances and processes to address development standards that benefit water quality. The information gained from the advisory review will also be used by DCR staff during the next formal evaluation of the local Bay Act Program implementation that occurs approximately every five years.

For further information about the Phase III advisory reviews please contact:

Division of Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department of Conservation & Recreation 900
East Main Street, 8th Floor Richmond, Virginia 23219
1-800-243-7229

11/30/09

Roger D. Adrich

Remarks before Fairfax County EQAC, Nov 30, 2009

The issue I want to discuss is the Cool Counties Initiative (CCI) and how it is being addressed in Fairfax County at this time. As you know, the initiative, adopted on July 16, 2007 commits the county to:

- Create an inventory of government (operational) greenhouse gas emissions and implement policies (to reduce them below current levels).
- Work with other governments to reduce county geographical GHG emissions by developing a regional inventory and a plan (that sets targets and dated goals).
- Urge enactment of certain federal actions
- Commits to immediate steps to identify impacts and implement a county plan.

[attachment #1]

Clearly, the intent is that action should be taken and progress will be gauged by measureable reductions from an established historical baseline.

For several months after the CCI adoption, I and about 10 other volunteers worked with then Chairman Connolly and his staff to move the county process along and to identify and promote additional supplementary activity in the community. We were hopeful and tried to be helpful.

Late in 2008, we began to encounter a series of disappointments but since we felt we had the support of the Board, we considered these temporary. We had developed our own initiatives and pushed on. But setbacks continued and the two latest events were much more significant, and heighten the need for standard practices of greater transparency, oversight and public participation.

The first event was the meeting of the Board Environmental Committee last September 21 and I will go into this in some detail. The second of these two events was the Board's adoption of a County energy policy on October 19, after providing no opportunity for public input and a very undesirable result. I'm not going to discuss that now, I'll be glad to follow up later if you are interested.

As background to the September meeting, in June the Board directed staff to provide an update on the CCI, including "Data on the reductions Fairfax County has already achieved since signing the Declaration." (i.e. in 2007) [attachment # 2]

At the Sept. meeting, staff gave a PPT presentation as their response to the June Board directive. The 5th of 8 slides was titled "Emissions Reductions, 2007 - 2009" [attachment # 3] Two elements of the slide (highlighted) pertained to reductions from the Fairfax Connector Bus and from various waste management activities. There are many smaller issues from this very busy and virtually incomprehensible table, but I will focus on the two named items.

The value purporting to show savings from the bus was calculated in an additional document provided to me [attachment # 4] that described the calculations as "based on the assumption of what (would be the GHG benefit) if passengers riding on the Fairfax Connector bus has (sic) to switch to other modes if the service was not available." And perhaps that is what was

shown, but it does not describe the real situation. Currently the bus is available and has been since long before 2007. Remember that the Board asked for "Reductions achieved since 2007". Do the staff calculations do that? Only if there was no Connector bus in 2007. A legitimate calculation would have shown ridership, mode splits, and other factors that yielded an emission level for 2007 and a second calculation for 2008. The change is what should have been presented.

Similarly, the purported savings from waste management were calculated by a similar set of calculations. [attachment # 5] It is clear that again, the value shown in the slide presented to the Board, was derived from computing the product of total tonnages of waste managed multiplied by factors for GHG savings for each strategy and summing them. [the EPA factors used seem plausible] Just as with the bus, unless we were dumping garbage in a hole in 2007, these summary values vastly overstate anything remotely like GHG reductions achieved since 2007. The WTE plant has been operating at full capacity for 20 years while recycling has increased only slightly. I cannot determine total generation of discards from either the Sept table data or your report, but showing a decrease of that would be the most relevant to show GHG reductions. Capturing any increase in recycling would also be germane. Oddly, the value given for savings from waste management is larger than the total at the bottom of the table. I prepared these remarks largely as a criticism of the staff presentation, but I was dismayed to note last night that EQAC included this improperly framed waste value in your current report.

I am very concerned that a) staff has generated and presented this flawed and misleading information, b) EQAC seems to have accepted some of this and ignored the rest, and c) the Board probably has an incorrect picture of where we stand on this issue. Regardless of what actions the County takes going forward, having the right information is critical and if this is an example of what they are hearing, we have a problem.

I am told that the inventory of county operations is held up for funding restrictions, but that does not excuse staff spending time generating the wrong information and taking credit for "GHG reductions" based on fictitious situations.

Please advise the Board that they should be more specific in their requests in these matters and suggest some interim measures pending a proper inventory. For example, an update on progress in certain area should be accompanied by a "mini-baseline" for that topic area, so that they will have that item framed in a meaningful way. Also, I think it would be possible and helpful to develop a rough estimate of county emissions, so that until the formal inventory is complete, such topical discussions of reductions can be put in a proper context. Such an estimate should be focused on 2005, which is the year the Council of Governments is using. The simple laundry list of "achievements" does not inform, it's mere public relations.

Roger Diedrich
3322 Prince William Dr
Fairfax, VA 22031
703-352-2410

Comments, in Brief, of Glenda C. Booth November, 30, 2009

Advocacy Chair, Audubon Society of Northern Virginia; Chair, Fairfax County Wetlands Board; President, Friends of Dyke Marsh

to the Fairfax County Environmental Quality Advisory Council

Thank you for your attention and the county's attention to climate change, transit-oriented development, watershed plans, natural resource parks, stream restorations, low-impact development, the county's 40% recycling rate, the environmental vision, tree ordinance, Tree Action Plan and planting more trees on county properties.

Context

Despite many good efforts, there is still a lot of bad news:

Unhealthy streams: 80 percent of the county's streams are in fair to poor condition. 19 water bodies in Fairfax County are in Virginia's listing of impaired waters.

Unhealthy air: Fairfax County does not meet federal air quality standards for ozone and particulates.

Wetlands lost: Wetlands act as sponges, absorbing flood waters and filtering pollutants. Virginia has lost almost half its wetlands, destroyed by development and other activities. In Fairfax County, wetlands constitute less than half of one percent of the county.

Sprawl spoils: With every parking lot, every strip mall and growing "mansionization," impervious surfaces expand and destroy resources, fragment habitat and send pollutants to our waters.

Little left: Parks and natural areas constitute only 15 percent of the county.

Unhealthy river: The Potomac River got a D+ for its health.

Unhealthy Bay: The Chesapeake Bay got a grade of D+ for 2006 by the Chesapeake Bay Program.

Wetlands Board

Omitted from your report is the Board's adoption of a living shorelines policy and mitigation policy, the first Wetlands Board in Virginia to adopt these strong conservation policies.

We support adding beaches to the ordinance. In the county, we have 76 miles of tidal shoreline. Twenty-five percent of that is beaches.

Climate Change

Thank you for your attention to climate change, Cool Counties, green building policies, the wind energy purchase, and hybrid vehicles, for example.

Problem: COG has documented impacts already occurring. If we continue "business as usual," total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will grow by 35% by 2030.

Recommendations:

We must reduce energy use through steps like more efficient lighting, e.g., motion sensitive lights and using more natural light. Virginia can cut energy use by 19%. (Governor's Commission on Climate Change)

We must stop building along shoreline, allow for migration of wetlands and the shoreline because of sea level rise which will cause the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to rise.

We must shift transportation funding, correct imbalance that underfunds public transit. We must reduce sprawl.

Trees

I applaud the tree action plan, the strengthening of the tree preservation ordinance and the county's planting of more trees.

Recommendations:

Strengthen the tree ordinance, plant more trees (trees sequester carbon).

Tighten up on tree preservation during construction activities. Trees are destroyed because of lax rules or enforcement of rules during the construction process. Grading and filling harms trees and the soil and water they depend on. Heavy construction equipment compacts the soil which ultimately kills mature trees.

Some jurisdictions require instead of plastic tape blocking off "tree save" areas, chain link fences to protect the trees. Some jurisdictions require bilingual informational signs during construction.

The county should stop volcano mulching of trees.

The tree canopy goal of 45% by 2037 is commendable, but that is 27 years away. The goal should be 50% (the county is now at 40%, declined since last year). American Forests recommends that suburban residential zones have at least 50 percent tree cover because tree cover is directly related to environmental quality and a sound "green infrastructure."

Public and private properties need more natural landscaping. This reduces emissions and energy use and saves money.

Air monitor

Problem: The report says, "The metro area has difficulty meeting the eight hour ozone standard." Fairfax County recorded violations on 13 days in 2008. The source of our ozone pollution is primarily vehicles. As vehicle miles travel continue to increase, pollution may worsen.

Recommendation: Do not remove the Mount Vernon monitor, a monitor which shows that the air in Mount Vernon is the most polluted in the county.

U.S. 1

Problem: The Base Realignment and Closure action at Fort Belvoir will add 19,000 jobs to an area that is already unacceptably clogged. The 19,000 figure does not include associated contractor jobs that will no doubt follow.

Recommendations: The impacts of BRAC will be profound. We should view it as an opportunity, to remake U. S. 1 as the new, sustainable "Tysons Corner of the south county," with enhanced public transit, mixed use, parks, affordable housing, LID, a model of transit-oriented sustainable development.

Trash/Recycling

Problem: Your report cites the Alice Ferguson cleanup, April 2009 at cleanup 50 sites and in four states which collected 291 tons of trash, over 41,000 plastic bags and over 2,000 tires. That is abominable. It is telling us that we are doing something wrong.

Cigarette butts: I applaud your focus on cigarette butts.

Problem: Cigarette litter is 28 to 33% (one-third!) of all litter in U.S., measured by item number, not volume.

Cigarette butts/filters are not biodegradable. They are made of acetate/plastic filters, they release toxic chemicals (New York Times, May 29, 2009). Packages do not carry anti-litter messages.

Rain carries them from paved surfaces to waterways. They threaten water quality, wildlife and fish.

Recommendations: Explore San Francisco's approach, a tax designated to cover cigarette litter removal. Strengthen enforcement of the county's anti-littering ordinance.

Put trash cans at Fairfax Connector bus stops.

Institute recycling in schools.

Use biodegradable cups, plates and utensils in county facilities.

Invasive Plants, Animals

Problem: Homeowners and commercial establishments need to be educated. Native plants survive better, use less water and energy.

Recommendation: Require garden shops to have signs indicating which plants are native and which are not.

Use only native plants on county and school properties.

Parks

Problem: The report says that the county needs to "undertake stronger efforts in order to protect, preserve and enhance the environmentally sensitive open space in the county." That's good, but it ignores other potential areas.

Many areas are environmentally important, but perhaps not designated as "environmentally sensitive."

Recommendations:

Restore degraded areas. Create more pocket parks and more natural resource parks.

Correct the imbalance giving preference to athletic fields over natural resource parks.

Use natural landscaping in all parks.

Evaluate the natural resources of all county and school-owned land before selling or transferring it.

Stormwater

Problem:

"... most Fairfax County streams have increased runoff flows that exceed the capacities of their original stream channels." (page 141)

Recommendations:

We must do more to get shopping centers, businesses, homeowners to keep runoff on site and install systems that replicate natural infiltration.

We must control infill and McMansion madness that expands impervious surfaces and floods neighbors.

We must reduce the size of parking lots that are typically built for the day after Thanksgiving and rarely are full.

Watershed plans – VDOT should participate. In the case of the Belle Haven plan, U.S. 1 businesses should participate. VDOT and these businesses are major players and should help craft the solutions

Watershed plans are not considered in permitting and development processes. This diminishes their importance and effectiveness.

Wildlife

Geese – Stop planting grass.

Siting of Towers/Bird Mortality

Problem:

The problem is the height of the towers and the way they are illuminated. These towers, if over 199 feet tall or near an airport or highway, are required by the Federal Communications Commission to be lit at night to warn pilots away.

On foggy or stormy nights, birds tend to migrate towards the light instead of avoiding them. Birds that fly at night typically orient themselves by the stars, and on particularly cloudy nights, may confuse lights on communication towers as stars.

These birds collide with the tower, crash into guy wires, fly into each other, or circle the structure repeatedly and become exhausted.

Recommendations:

Consult with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service when making permitting decisions. In siting towers, avoid flyways. Consolidate towers, attach them to buildings. Prepare an environmental impact statement for each permit applicant for towers.

Revenue

Follow the polluter pays principle – polluters should pay for impervious surfaces and runoff from them.

Consider congestion pricing.

Increase the gas tax or ask the Congress and General Assembly to.

Charge developers for destroying mature trees.

Change water fees that encourage reductions in use, especially to discourage watering lawns.

Summary

Thank you for the tele-testimony opportunity.

Seek enabling authority for these recommendations.

Diversify the county's revenue base.

There are costs of inaction.

Good Evening.

Members of the Environmental Quality Advisory Committee, I am directing comments to you asking when implementation by Fairfax County of the CoolCounties Declaration will occur.

Under the Declaration the County committed itself to, among other objectives, creating an inventory of its operational greenhouse gas emissions and implementing policies, programs and operations to achieve significant measurable and sustainable reduction of emissions from its operations.

The County has not reported that it has completed any annual inventories or selected a reference year or prepared itself for the 2010 baseline year required under CoolCounties.

- o No party within the government has been recognized as responsible for accomplishing this.
- o A start would be to report an inventory of CO2 emissions from fossil fuel consumption, but this basic inventory from electrical and fuel costs has not been done or if done, not made public.
- o The County has prepared no strategic plan for implementing the required program of operations for making the measurable reductions.

We hear from staff that the CoolCounties Declaration doesn't require a County plan, only participation in development of the regional COG plan. I think that's not OK, because I think staff need to have a strategy for making informed choices that will achieve the reductions of GHG emissions required by the Declaration, which is to stabilize emissions by next year and reduce them 10 percent below the 2010 (baseline) level by 2015. One would think the County would want to know its current performance and some indication of the impact of the conserving and efficiency decisions it takes, rather than waiting until the 2010 baseline year. In doing so Fairfax could have been an example setter, by putting its own house in order first.

The Board approved a County Energy Manager position to be responsible for fulfilling its commitments under the CoolCounties pledge. Due to the drop in revenue, we are told that the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Coordinating Committee (EECCC) was created in lieu of filling the position. The Committee developed an Energy Policy which the Board may have approved. The policy document makes no direct claim to address climate change or pelagic acidification. Its purpose does include assistance and guidance in support of the CoolCounties Climate Stabilization initiative. The words "assistance", "guidance" and "support" don't give me much confidence in the staff's commitment under the policy to addressing climate emissions. Cool Counties Climate Stabilization is the last item identified in the purpose, perhaps indicating its status as the least important item to the Committee. Ironically we are told the EECCC was created for the purpose of implementing the Cool Counties Declaration.

The EECCC's Policy statement, in part III, makes no provisions for measuring emissions through an inventory. Without one, how can the County discern where it is and what direction it is moving? We hear about the template as the ideas document but the template is not grounded by any coordinates that inform the Board and the staff what the CO2 or other GHG emissions level is.

The Policy provides for the "promotion" of energy conserving matters, to be "based on a review of the costs and benefits." Does this mean the County does have a strategic plan and it's name is "cost benefit analysis". Cost benefit analysis (CBA) is not recognized by the CoolCounties Declaration as a legitimate management tool. The fundamental reason is that CBA would be incompatible with the Declaration's objectives when used to disallow an investment in renewable energy generation or advanced efficiency. CBA would be so used to defeat any innovation beyond business as usual. It's business as usual that has caused this problem. Why is CBA not a valid business plan? Conventional CBA only considers market price, thus it fails to address all of the costs to society and to the natural environment from the production of energy, especially the production from coal. CBA's reliance on market price builds a protective economic moat around itself and tosses the liabilities it chooses to ignore beyond the moat to land as obligations within the province of other markets, where they remain until their costs must be realized within a new context at a later date. So, why is cost benefit analysis part of the Fairfax County Energy Policy working as its sole acknowledged management tool?

While I am disappointed by the Board's apparent approval of an energy policy containing a CBA requirement. There is likely a large inventory of unclaimed savings that a conventional CBA will initially support. Will the EECCC find these savings and see to their realization? Will the EECCC report publicly on what it has done and not done? There is little made public to show these answers will be "yes".

In the meantime, Fairfax is falling behind our neighbors. It's interesting that Fairfax has fallen behind Loudoun whose Board shunned consideration of the CoolCounties Declaration. Consider where Loudoun now is. Loudoun's energy manager (Loudoun has one) reported publicly, last winter, a preliminary CO2 emissions number from all governmental operations. More recently, the County published in September a draft Energy Plan, made it available on line where Loudoun claims to have included public participation during the plan's development. This is not the case in Fairfax.

Are you hearing from me about a lot of "No"s? There's more:

- No public comment was sought on the policy.
- As no inventory of governmental emissions has been made, we are told there is the template. Reliance on the template leads to confusion over what the starting point is, since the template approach is independent from the inventory. In other

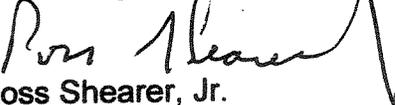
words, without a baseline, the County remains lost in the woods because its current reliance on an ad hoc approach is like depending on a trail of popcorn to find one's way out of the forest.

- As an Energy policy body, it is not clear that the EECCC is tasked with addressing GHGs other than the carbon dioxide released from fossil fuel consumption.

- No community outreach is evident. Volunteers attempting to engage community groups have received no support from the County since last winter. In the meantime, I am aware of no action by the County staff to pick up on the momentum from those earlier initiatives. These are the initiatives intended to promote a reduction of emissions by interested home owners and others.

- I am aware of no business community outreach by staff. In the meantime, the Economic Development Authority is using tax funds and awarding tax breaks to lure mature companies to move to Fairfax and to abandon their current homes. If this is to continue, then the Fairfax Economic Authority should be tasked with supporting Fairfax in achieving its CoolCounties goals by binding future transplants to a reduced carbon diet, tied to the loss of their lucrative tax breaks should they renege.

This is my assessment of the information I am aware of. The staff reports it works effectively with the COG, and the COG's representative, in turn, complements the County's Energy Policy. I am a Fairfax County resident, so please consider all that I have stated rather than relying on COG's representative, and, finally I thank you for your time.


Ross Shearer, Jr.
Vienna, VA

E-mail from Marty Schirmacher to EQAC, November 30, 2009

Hello,

I would like to bring up the subject of all the illegal signs that are posted on our roadways and the safety problems that they cause due to distractions and more so the impact that they have on the environment. VA state code 33.1-373 clearly states as of how these signs are clearly illegal and yet no one enforces this law, why not? The following picture is of Giles Run at Fourth Place in Lorton, I pulled six of these signs out of the water in just this on log jamb area. These also get into the storm drains and cause blockage problems. Any suggestions as of how to get this law to be enforced?

Respectfully,

Marty Schirmacher
South County Federation member



Kaplan, Noel

From: Mark Sajbel [mepsajbel@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2009 9:24 AM
To: Environmental Quality Advisory Council
Subject: Fairfax's Lack of Environmental Initiatives

Fairfax County has been a laggard in environmental initiatives throughout the time I've lived here, which is 23 years. While Montgomery County has a 365-day a year computer recycling service at their Rockville Pike transfer station, Fairfax has two or three electronics recycling events a year at remote locations such as Herndon and Reston. Why can't Fairfax allow citizens to drop off used computers at its I-95 landfill and I-66 transfer station? While Metro replaced many of their old buses with much cleaner natural gas vehicles in 2005, Fairfax replaced theirs in 2006 with the same old polluting diesel models. Why couldn't Fairfax have upgraded the Connector and school buses to hybrid or electric? While Arlington County and Alexandria City put a premium on saving old trees when putting in new developments, Fairfax continues to allow developers to completely strip the land. The subdivision I live in, Newberry Station, conserved over 50% of its old growth trees and floodplain landscape when it was developed in 1978. Instead of continuing and improving on that trend the Fairfax Board of Supervisors has simply caved in to the developers, who often put in inappropriate, non-native plants after stripping and uprooting the native vegetation. Fairfax County is also one of the few places to live in the U.S. where neither the county nor the utility monopoly—Dominion Power—give rebate incentives to homeowners who invest in renewable or energy-saving technologies, such as solar panels and high-efficiency heat pumps.

The problem is that during the fat years when revenue was flowing in like a raging river to the county government, from 2002 to 2007, Fairfax failed to invest in environmental initiatives that would have matched or exceeded what nearby jurisdictions are doing. Now that revenues are down and there's a deficit, Fairfax can plead that there's no money to invest in the environment. I say that the time is always right to invest in sound environmental practices such as electronics recycling, green fleets, sustainable landscaping, and energy efficiency because these will pay dividends far into the future.

Mark Sajbel
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Member, Board of Directors
Newberry Station Homeowners Association
1997-2000 and 2005-2007

Kaplan, Noel

From: Krmcneil2105@aol.com
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2009 9:23 AM
To: Environmental Quality Advisory Council
Subject: Comments on the Environmental Quality of Fairfax County

Dear Committee Members:

Thanks for taking on this responsibility and giving your time and talents to protect our precious resources!
I appreciate it!

I regret that I cannot make the meeting tonight, but do have a few worries and comments to share with you.

I am very concerned about what may happen to our natural resources (parks, stream valleys, river and lake fronts, forests, meadows and fields) as a result of the Fairfax County budget cuts both for FY 2010 and those proposed for 2011. The Resource Management Division of the Park Authority is charged with the maintenance, safety, education, and management of these natural resources. The RMD sites have already suffered staff cuts this past year and with a potential 18% additional cut in FY2011, they will not have the staff to take care of these resources. This will mean maintenance and management that is abolished (invasive plant program and deer control), parks where visitors may not feel safe, less environmental education (very important for our next generation!), and polluting, littering and other forms of degradation of our waterways.

I ask that you as a committee encourage the Board of Supervisors to find ways to increase county revenue so that we can take care of our responsibilities both to our citizens and to the natural world that we live within.

Thank you.
Kathi McNeil

11/30/2009

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November 30, 2009

Environmental Quality Advisory Committee

Re: Comments on draft 2009 Annual Report on the Environment – Air Quality Chapter

Though I serve as the Chair of the Environmental Committee of the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations and represented the Federation on the Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee, Technical Advisory Committee (MWAQC TAC) my comments are my own they have not been cleared by the committee or the Federation Board.

Specific comments:

A. 1. b. ii. Atmospheric Ozone:

You could also mention in the last paragraph that the EPA is considering adding a secondary standard to protect welfare and the environment. The technical advisory board had recommended a seasonal ozone load secondary standard. If EPA does set a secondary standard it is likely that the Washington DC area would exceed the standard.

A. 2. a. Hazardous Air Pollutant Enforcement:

In the first sentence you should include the impact of mobile sources and area sources on toxic air contaminant emissions. There have recently been a number of studies into air toxics around highway corridors and it is obvious that automobiles and trucks are major contributors to the ambient air toxic emissions, and I would argue probably the largest, contributors in the county.

I do not feel that the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data is a useful measurement for assessing hazardous air emissions in the county. There has recently been a change in the reporting threshold so that when you compare county wide emissions from before the reduction of the reporting threshold with emissions after the change in reporting threshold with a large number of facilities no longer above the reporting threshold and therefore not included in the statistics. A better way to look at the TRI data is to look at emissions from a given facility and if possible also looking at a unit emissions (emissions per output or income) because – particularly for this year-economic down-turns could make it look like reductions have been made when in reality the reductions are not sustainable.

I believe there is one air toxics monitor in the county and it would be useful to look at that data. From an examination of the data it is quite easy to tease out the sources of the emissions, at least possible to determine whether the source is combustion or not combustion.

A. 2. b. i. Ozone State Implementation Plan

I think you should include that the EPA officially designated the Washington Area in attainment of the one-hour ozone NAAQS. The 1-hour ozone NAAQS has been repealed so it doesn't mean much, but it does demonstrate progress and it also means that the Title V and NSR thresholds can be increased to recognize the less stringent non-attainment status for the area under the 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

A. 2. b. iii. Data and Trends

Ground level ozone is not just a precursor to smog; smog is in fact a colloquial name for ground level ozone pollution.

A. 2. b. iv. Emissions from Motor Vehicles

I do not agree that giving new car buyers a pass for the first few years, will make much if any difference in the emissions. What percentage of new vehicles have failed emission tests. I suspect the percentage is very small and if so the relaxation of emissions tests will mean very little in terms of air quality. A more effective regulation would be to have do on-road testing, which is now technologically possible.

Figure III-3

First I suggest you number each of the figures separately. My comment is on the Vehicle Miles Traveled figure. I printed out the report in black and white to do my review, and the label for the vertical axis is blacked out.

B. 3. a. MWAQC Technical Advisory Committee

I suggest you mention at least that the Fairfax County is represented on the TAC and I would suggest you could mention who is the County's representative on the TAC. You may also mention that Ana Prados represents the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations on the TAC.

C. Stewardship Opportunities

I suggest you could add fill up after dark to the list if actions citizens could do to reduce ozone and particulate emissions. I don't think it is terribly useful to suggest the use of E85 fuel, since I have not seen any filling stations in the area that offer the fuel. Most of the E85 is available in the Midwest.

Sincerely,

C. Flint Webb, P.E.
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